

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

ANSWERS JEFFERSON DAVIS'S
RECENT STATEMENTS.

And Points Out the Mistakes Made
by the Ex-President as to
the Surrender.

St. Louis, March 1.—The Washington correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* telegraphs that paper that the interview with Mr. Jefferson Davis, in the *Globe-Democrat* on the 20th, has attracted much attention there. That the ex-President of the Confederacy has renewed his criticism upon Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's course in the final surrender causes much surprise. Among the old officers of both armies the conclusion has long been that the General had the best of the controversy. The opinions of Mr. Davis' Cabinet, just published, all go to strengthen Gen. Johnston's position. And now the publication of Mr. Davis' private letters for the first time shows conclusively that he, at the time of the flight from Richmond, regarded "the cause" as lost. Yet, in the face of his own testimony and that of his Cabinet related to his attention, Mr. Davis once more assails Gen. Johnston's action and condemns the surrender. The interview with Mr. Davis was laid before Gen. Johnston today. At first the General glanced over it rapidly, and then he proceeded more slowly to analyze the question of the ex-President in so far as they reflected upon him. Gen. Johnston did this dispassionately. His interest in the truth of history, rather than any feeling that he needed vindication, prompted him in what he had to say.

A TEACHER'S MEMORY.
Before he went through the interview calling attention in detail to the palpable mistakes which Mr. Davis had made, Gen. Johnston remarked: "Mr. Davis speaks as if he had forgotten some of the events of the close of the war, or trusted to the forgetfulness of others and their failure to make the proper connection of those events. We must take what he says in this interview as a statement of fact as applying to the time subsequent to the convention between Gen. Sherman and myself, and after the terms of that convention had been approved by the Federal authorities. Up to that time the negotiations for peace had been undertaken with the full knowledge and approval of Mr. Davis and his Cabinet. The opinions from the members of the Cabinet show the feeling was unanimous, or nearly so, among Mr. Davis' counselors, that it was useless to continue hostilities, and that the most advisable course was to make terms. Mr. Benjamin alone thought that something might be done, and he took that stand because he was fearful of saying anything to displease Mr. Davis."

Gen. Johnston here read from the Davis interview, commencing just after the ex-President had spoken of Lee's surrender as justified:

"The surrender of Johnston was a different affair. Johnston's line of retreat, as chosen by himself through South Carolina, was open, and had supplies placed upon it at various points. He had a large force, of which over 30,000 were paroled at Greensboro, S. C."

Laying down the paper, the General commented:

"That is an absolute lie about the strength of my army. When I went to Greensboro to meet Mr. Davis and his Cabinet to consult on the course to be pursued, I reported my available force to be 15,000 infantry and about 4,000 cavalry. The cavalry was Wheeler's command. After an armistice was entered into, my force melted away. The men knew what was going on. They considered the war virtually over, and they departed for their homes. I can't say just how many went, for during the truce I was not out riding among the troops as much as I had been, but I should say at least half of the infantry left and the cavalry also."

"Instead of having an army of 36,000 at the time Mr. Davis speaks of," continued Gen. Johnston, "I probably had not more than one-third of that number. Mr. Davis says that he had a large force, of which over 30,000 were paroled at Greensboro. The inference is that my force was much larger than 36,000, when the truth is it was not more than one-third that strength. Doubtless, there were 36,000 men paroled at Greensboro, but that number included many North Carolinians who had been out of service for a long time and who flocked in to take advantage of the terms of parole. It included many from the Confederate hospitals in North Carolina. It included many of Lee's troops. You remember that when Lee was about to surrender, nearly half of his army left without waiting for the formalities and started southward. They, too, took advantage of the parole at Greensboro."

Gen. Johnston at this point took up the paper containing the opinions from Mr. Davis' Cabinet upon the uselessness of further hostilities. "Here," he said, "is the letter of Gen. Breckinridge, the Secretary of War, advising Mr. Davis that terms be made. It is dated the 23d of April. Let us see what Gen. Breckinridge says."

"Five days ago the effective force in infantry and artillery of Gen. Johnston's army was 13,770 men, and it continued to diminish. 'And yet,' commented the General, 'Mr. Davis, speaking now of the situation on the 25th, two days later than Gen. Breckinridge's letter, says: 'He (Johnston) had a large force, of which over 36,000 were paroled at Greensboro. We had other forces in the field, and we certainly were in a position to make serious resistance.'"

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S INCONSISTENCY.
Gen. Johnston stopped a few moments as if to let the full force of this contradiction of Mr. Davis by the records be appreciated, and then continued: "The truth is, Mr. Davis consented to terminate the war because he was convinced that he had no means to carry it on. This was at Greensboro, on the 13th of April, when the conclusion was reached to try to make terms with Gen. Sherman. It was fully understood then that we were not in a condition to make serious resistance. The two family letters of Mr. Davis of April 5th and April 23d, which the *Globe-Democrat* published a few days ago, show that Mr. Davis did not then entertain the opinions about the ability to continue the war which he now entertains, as shown by this interview in the *Globe-Democrat* of the 20th. The letters of his five Cabinet officers, advising the acceptance of terms, show how fully they believed that we could make no serious resistance." By accepting arguments and the terms of pacification, Mr. Davis showed, as he is entrained at that time, opinions opposite to those he now expresses.

Glancing at the interview again,

Gen. Johnston continued: "Mr. Davis says: 'We certainly were in a position to make serious resistance.'"

"How preposterous to talk now about our ability to cope with the Federal forces, at that time. There was Gen. Sherman's army of 160,000. Grant's army in Virginia numbered 170,000. We had heard that Grant's army was to be sent to North Carolina. Indeed, Halleck had issued orders to that effect. Canby had 60,000 troops. There were not less than 400,000 troops opposed which I had not one-twentieth that force."

MR. DAVIS'S ALLEGED PLAN.
Gen. Johnston read again from Mr. Davis's interview:

"Gen. Johnston had these matters fully placed before him, and the details of a plan for his proposed movement placed before him, with orders to execute it. He disobeyed the order," etc.

"The only plan," he said, "proposed to me on the 25th amounted to disbanding the army, except so much as could be mounted, which was to be sent to Mr. Davis, evidently for his personal protection. I objected, saying that we had three high duties to perform—to provide as we could for the safety of the people of the army and of the high executive officers, and this order provided for the last only."

"In my narrative," said the General, "picking up the volume, 'the circumstances of this disobedience of orders to which Mr. Davis refers are presented more fully to this effect:

"In the afternoon of the 24th of April, the President of the Confederate States, then in Charlotte, communicated to me, by telegraph, his approval of the terms of the convention of the 17th and 18th, and within an hour a special messenger from Gen. Hampton brought me two dispatches from Gen. Sherman. In one of them he informed me that the government of the United States rejected the terms of peace agreed upon by us; and in the other he gave notice of the termination of the armistice in forty-eight hours from noon that day."

"The substance of these dispatches was immediately communicated to the administration by telegraph at 6 o'clock p.m., instructions asked for, and the disbanding of the army suggested, to prevent further invasion and devastation of the country by the armies of the United States. The reply, dated at 11 o'clock p.m., was received early on the morning of the 25th. It suggested that the infantry might be disbanded, with instructions to meet at some appointed place, and directed me to bring off the cavalry and all other soldiers who could be mounted, taking serviceable horses from the trains, and a few light field pieces. I objected, immediately, that this order provided for the performance of but one of the three great duties then devolving upon us—that of securing the safety of the high civil officers of the Confederate government, but neglected the other two—the safety of the people and that of the army. I also advised the immediate flight of the high civil functionaries under the so-called DISOBEDIENCE."

Gen. Johnston laid down the book and picking up the slip from the *Globe-Democrat*, read again, from the comments of Dr. Davis:

"He obeyed the order, and surrendered the army, and put everything at the mercy of the conquerors without making a movement to secure terms that might have availed to protect the political rights of the people and preserve their property from pillage when it was in their power."

"Mr. Davis," said the General, "talks as if he had forgotten that the attempt to secure these political rights had just been made and had been frustrated by the refusal of the United States executive to confirm the terms of the convention between Gen. Sherman and myself. The belief that impelled me to urge the civil authorities of the Confederacy to make peace, that it would be a great crime to prolong the war, prompted me to disobey these instructions—the last that I received from the Confederate government. My sense of disregarding the plan, as Mr. Davis now calls it, I leave to him. The instructions I carried out would have given the President an escort too heavy for flight, and not strong enough to force a way for him, and would have spread ruin over all the South, by leading the three great invading armies in pursuit. In that belief, I determined to do all in my power to bring about a termination of hostilities. I therefore proposed to Gen. Sherman another armistice and conference for that purpose, suggesting as a basis the clause of the recent convention relating to the army. This was reported to the Confederate government at once. Gen. Sherman's reply, expressing his agreement to a conference, was received soon after sunrise on the 26th, and I set out for the former place of meeting as soon as practicable after announcing to the administration that I was about to do so. We met at noon in Mr. Bennett's house, as before."

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Glancing at the interview again,

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

THE AGRICULTURAL LIEN LAW
PASSED THE SENATE.

The Majority and Minority Reports
on the Penitentiary—The Education Bill.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.
JACKSON, Miss., March 2.—Senate bills passed last night appropriating an additional room in the Capitol for the use of the State library; for the relief of A. Loeb & Co. and Con. Corbett, of Meridian; to authorize Meridian to subscribe to the capital stock of the Warrior Coal Fields Railroad Company.

House bills passed for the relief of E. Matthews, Sheriff of Lafayette; authorizing the original survey of the county; authorizing the levy of a tax to pay the outstanding indebtedness of Greene county; authorizing the levy of a special tax to pay outstanding warrants to Simpson; for the relief of Pleasant Joyce, of Yazoo; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at Ebenezer in Holmes county; authorizing the building of a school-house in Warren, with amendment; amending the law as to who shall practice dentistry.

The morning session of the Senate today was chiefly given to the House bill repealing the agricultural lien law, which elicited earnest speeches both pro and con, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 20 yeas to 17 nays. The act goes into effect the 1st of July next, and expressly says "the crop grown in 1886 shall not be affected thereby."

The report of the minority of the Committee on the Penitentiary has been printed and distributed among the members. Its direct conflict with that of the majority report has created quite a reaction from impressions made by the majority. The two reports were referred to a select committee of five, composed of Messrs. Threlker, Kennerly, Smith and Boyd, with instructions to ascertain the differences which exist between the two reports and to proceed to investigate the same, with power to send for persons, papers, etc.

Adjourned to 7:30 o'clock p.m.

HOUSE.
A bill to provide for a cotton weigher in the town of Grenada passed. A bill to provide for the blind of the colored race in the State was referred. The remainder of the morning and all of the afternoon session was given to the consideration of the public education bill.

Adjourned to 7:30 o'clock p.m.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Truth Seeker Company, 33 Clinton Place, New York, will issue March 10th under the title, "The Order of Creation: The Conflict Between Genesis and Geology," a discussion which has recently appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* on this subject. The divisions are as follows: 1, "Dawn of Creation and Worship," by the Hon. W. E. Gladstone; 2, "The Interpreters of Genesis and the Interpreters of Nature," by Prof. T. H. Huxley; 3, "Footnote to Science Myths," by Prof. Max Muller; 4, "From Genesis to Genesis: A Plea for a Fair Trial," by the Hon. W. E. Gladstone; 5, "Dawn of Creation," an answer to Mr. Gladstone, by Albert Reville, D.D.; 6, "Mr. Gladstone and Genesis," by Prof. T. H. Huxley; 7, "A Protest and a Plea," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton. The book will be 12mo., paper, and cloth, 50 cents. Wholesale orders will be received and filled promptly at date specified. Special discount to the trade.

THE second, which is the March number of the new *Princeton Review*, is notable for a contribution by ex-Minister Lowell, poet and essayist, who writes about Gray with all the attractiveness that belongs to high culture and wide experience. Rich traditions and a genius that has long been acknowledged and admired. Prof. Francis L. Patton in "Contemporary English Ethics," gives an admirable account of the different schools of thought now dealing so earnestly with questions relating to the foundations of morality, and the suggestive title of "The First Stages," George Den Boardman touches the question of silver coinage, of wages, and other vital topics with a vigorous hand; the discussion of "Federal Aid in Education," especially important in view of the legislation now before Congress, receives a notable contribution in an unsigned article, opposing the Blair bill and proposing government action in another direction; "Dr. E. S. Nadal answers the question, 'Do We Require a Diplomatic Service?'" Mr. J. B. Harrison, to whom the country owes a lasting debt for his services in preserving one of the great natural features of the new world, gives an interesting account of the "Movement for the Redemption of Niagara;" fiction is well represented by a very characteristic story from the Norwegian of Jonas Lie, translated and adapted by H. H. Boyesen; the editorial department of "Criticism, Notes and Reviews" presents brilliant discussions of various themes of practical or scholarly interest. (New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

A Big Racing Event.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—The St. Louis Fair Association announce a special race for their spring meeting which will attract the attention of horsemen in all sections of the country, and no doubt bring together as a splendid horse as will start from any wire this season. It is as follows: Sweepstakes for all ages, \$100 entrance, \$500 additional for starters \$10,000 added, of which \$2000 to second and \$1000 to third.

Conditions—If Freehold and Miss Woodford do not start, \$5000 only will be added, and starters will pay only \$150 additional to the entrance, \$1000 to second and \$500 to third, sex allowance, one mile and one-half, to be run at the spring meeting of 1886, to close April 15th.

"The Dyspeptic's Refuge," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts of West Somers, Putnam county, N. Y., "and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. The current treatment did me no good. Listlessly, and without hope, I gave Parker's Tonic a trial. I can give the result in my own words—it cured me." It will cure you."

Disappointed Workmen.
St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—For some months past there has been considerable talk and discussion among over 400 men employed at the Western Steel Works, Carondelet. The discontent is due, according to statements made by the men, to low wages that are paid by the lessees of the works. When the works started up the men resumed, as they state, under the impression that the company would begin with low prices to be fol-

lowed by an increase. This expectation has not been fulfilled, however, and the men have become discontented. The first demand for an increase of wages was made a few days ago. The men say that if their demands are not granted a general strike will follow, which will cause a complete suspension of work. In the Vulcan works there are sixteen engineers scattered in all parts of the works, who are known as running engineers, who are paid from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day, the price ranging according to the kind of work and engine under control. These men becoming dissatisfied with their wages asked for an increase of 25 cents a day, and gave until Monday for an answer, when, if no answer is forthcoming a strike will follow. Mr. Wilcox, the general manager, when seen last night, said, "I apprehend no trouble." The men want 25 cents advance a day, and, as they could not pay it, they had refused the demand. He said that they could get 100 engineers where they needed one, and he expected to start up to-day without difficulty.



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Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of R. E. LEE & CO., composed of R. E. Lee and John Reid, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Reid, deceased, all parties indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle, and all parties to whom said estate is indebted are requested to file their claims with me, duly proved in accordance with law. JOHN LOUGHE, Public Admin'r.

Memphis, Feb. 17, 1886. JOHN REID, R. E. LEE.

Administrator's Notice.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
February 27, 1886.

HAVING been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Patrick Reid, deceased, all parties indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle, and all parties to whom said estate is indebted are requested to file their claims with me, duly proved in accordance with law. JOHN LOUGHE, Public Admin'r.

WANTED AGENTS.

Men and Women, to sell "THE CHILD'S BIBLE" Introduction by Rev. J. H. Vinson, D.D. One sent has sold 60 in a town of 674 people; one 73 in a village of 291; one new agent 85 in 10 days; one 253 in 10 days; one 40 in 1 day at two different times. Experience not necessary. Address R. E. LEE & CO., (L.), 40 Dearborn street, St. Louis.

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Office of JOHN MANOGUE, Memphis, Tenn., February 16, 1886.

I have this day agreed with

THE LIVERMORE FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY

for the sale of my entire stock of Wrought Iron, Nuts, Washers and Heavy Hardware, the same to take effect March 1, 1886. In retiring from the business in this city, I desire to return thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage during a period of twenty years, and also to assure them that the business will be turned over to reliable and reputable parties whom I have known intimately for many years. I can safely assure my friends and customers that their orders, under the new management, will have the best care and attention, and I ask for your continued patronage.

JOHN MANOGUE.

Referring to above very flattering notice, we take pleasure in announcing the following organization and management for this additional department—the same to take effect March 1, 1886.

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